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Biography.

**BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF SIR BENJAMIN THOMSON, COUNT
OF RUMFORD.**

If a life devoted to the cultivation of science, with a view to increase the comforts and promote the happiness of mankind, is the most legitimate claim to eminence, then must the name of Count Rumford rank in the very first class of the distinguished characters of the present age, and command the admiration and gratitude of posterity, when the memory of men, whose talents have been exerted only for the annoyance of the human race, is lost in oblivion, or stripped of its fictitious splendour, become the object of universal execration.

Benjamin Thomson was born in 1752, in the little town of Rumford in New England, where his parents, who belonged to the middling class of society, resided. Their son received the best education that this obscure place could afford; but there is every reason to believe that he owed more to his own industry and thirst of knowledge, than to the instructions of a master. So early were his talents developed, that he began to instruct others at a period when young men in general are only obtaining instruction for themselves. He also married advantageously early in life, and obtained the rank of a major in the militia of his native district. He had begun to cultivate the sciences with success, when the unhappy contest between the mother country and her American colonies, in which he espoused the cause of the former, drove him from his native land. His local knowledge, and extensive information, gained him the acquaintance and respect of the British generals in America, which, however, he soon quitted, and repaired to England. Here he was consulted on the state and probable issue of the war; and Lord George Germaine, who then presided over the American department, conceived such a friendship for Mr.

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Thomson, that he gave him an honourable post in his office, and a general invitation to his table. When the war was drawing towards a close, and it was evident that the American department must be annihilated together with the British dominion in America, the same nobleman, with a view to make some provision for his friend, sent him over to New York, where he raised a regiment of dragoons, obtained the provincial rank of lieutenant-colonel, and became entitled to half-pay. Soon after his return to England, in 1784, his majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood.

In the same year Sir Benjamin Thomson made a tour upon the Continent, and at Strasburg became acquainted with the present King of Bavaria, then Prince of Deuxponts, who so warmly recommended him to his relative and predecessor, the then reigning Elector Palatine and Duke of Bavaria, that the latter invited him into his service, with an offer of the most honourable terms. Having obtained his Majesty's permission, he repaired to Munich, and was employed by his Electoral Highness in effecting the most salutary reforms in the various departments of his government. He arranged the military affairs, and introduced a new system of order, discipline, and economy, among the troops; constantly endeavouring in all his operations to unite the interest of the soldier with that of civil society, and to render the military force, even in time of peace, subservient to the public good.

The next object to which he directed his attention was the suppression of mendicity. Not only the capital, but the whole country, swarmed with beggars, who levied contributions on the industrious inhabitants,—stealing, robbing, and leading a life of indolence and the most shameless debauchery. Mendicity was actually formed into a trade, and the many thousands who subsisted by it seemed to consider their profession, like others, entitled to peculiar rights and privileges. To such a pitch was this notion carried, that no house, no church, was free from their annoyance; and either the magistrates would not or durst not interfere with them; while the military, from a mistaken principle of delicacy, would have deemed themselves dishonoured by seizing the individuals, and putting a stop to the growing evil. Sir Benjamin, who had by this time been decorated by the sovereign with the insignia of various orders, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and been created Count of Rumford, after the place of his nativity, determined to apply a remedy to so intolerable a nuisance. Having prepared a building for the reception of the mendicants, and materials for their employment, he fixed upon the 1st of January, 1790, (New Year's day having been peculiarly set apart for giving alms in Bavaria,) as the most favourable for the commencement of his operations.

Accompanied by the field-officers of the regiments in garrison at Munich, and the chief magistrates of the city, to whom he had previously communicated his plan, he sallied forth into the streets, and, to prevent the possibility of disgrace being attached to so salutary a measure, he began by arresting the first beggar he met with his own hand. No sooner had their commander set the example, than the officers and soldiers, without making any difficulty, cleared the streets with equal promptitude and success, but at the same time with all imaginable good nature, so that before night not a single beggar was to be seen in the whole metropolis. As fast as they were arrested, they were conducted to the town-hall, where their names were inscribed, and they were then dismissed with directions to repair the next day to the new work-house provided for them, where they would find employment and a sufficiency of wholesome food. By persevering in this plan, and by the establishment of the most excellent practical regulations, the count so far overcame prejudice, habit, and attachment, that these heretofore miserable objects began to cherish the idea of independence—to feel a pride in obtaining an honest livelihood—to prefer industry to idleness, and decency to filth, rags, and the squalid wretchedness attendant on beggary. In order to attain these important objects, he introduced new manufactures into the electoral dominions, and having, during a journey in Italy for the recovery of his health, made himself acquainted with the establishments for the relief of the indigent in some parts of that country, he entertained hopes of enabling the poor of Bavaria to live comfortably by the manufacture of clothing for the poor of Italy.

The change wrought in the hearts and sentiments of those whose external situation the count had undertaken to improve, could not fail to afford the highest gratification to a mind like his. Every reader of the least sensibility must envy him the emotions which, while he is describing these improvements, suggested passages such as the following:—"When these poor creatures were first brought together, I used very frequently to visit them—to speak kindly to them—and to encourage them; and I seldom passed through the halls where they were at work without being a witness to the most moving scenes. Objects formerly the most miserable and wretched, whom I had seen for years as beggars in the streets; young women, perhaps the unhappy victims of seduction, who, having lost their reputation, and been turned adrift in the world, without a friend and without a home, were reduced to the necessity of begging to sustain a miserable existence, now recognised me as their benefactor, and with tears dropping fast from their cheeks, continued their work in the most expressive silence. If they were asked what

was the matter with them, their answer was, "Nothing;" accompanied by a look of affectionate regard, so exquisitely touching, as frequently to draw tears from the most insensible of the by-standers.

"As examples of success are sometimes more efficacious in stimulating mankind to action than the most splendid reasonings and admonitions, it is upon my success in the enterprise, that my hopes of engaging others to follow such an example, are chiefly founded; and hence it is, that I insist, with so much perseverance on the pleasure which this success afforded me. I am aware that I expose myself to being suspected of ostentation, particularly by those who are not able to enter fully into my situation and feelings; but why should I not mention the marks of affectionate regard and respect which I received from the poor people, for whose happiness I interested myself; and the testimonies of the public esteem with which I was honoured? Will it be reckoned vanity if I mention the concern which the poor of Munich expressed in so affecting a manner, when I was dangerously ill?—that they went publicly in a body in procession to the cathedral church, where they heard divine service performed, and put up public prayers for my recovery?—that four years afterwards, on hearing that I was again dangerously ill at Naples, they of their own accord set apart an hour each evening after they had finished work to pray for me? Will it be thought improper to mention the affecting reception I met with from them on my first visit to the work-house on my return to Munich after an absence of fifteen months; a scene which drew tears from all who were present?—and must I refuse myself the satisfaction of describing the fête I gave them in return in the English Garden, at which 1800 poor people of all ages, and above 30,000 of the inhabitants of Munich assisted?—and all this pleasure I must forego, merely that I may not be thought vain and ostentatious?—Be it so then; but I would just beg leave to call the reader's attention to my feelings on the occasion, and then let him ask himself if any earthly reward can possibly be supposed greater, any enjoyments more complete, than those I received. Let him figure to himself, if he can, my situation, sick in bed, worn out by intense application, and dying, as every body thought, a martyr in the cause to which I had devoted myself;—let him imagine, I say, my feelings, upon hearing the confused noise of the prayers of a multitude of people who were passing by in the streets, upon being told that it was the poor of Munich, many hundreds in number, who were going in procession to the church to put up public prayers for me—for a private person, a stranger, a Protestant! I believe it is the first instance of the kind that ever happened;

and I dare venture to affirm, that no proof could be stronger than this, that the measures adopted for making these poor people happy were really successful."

Among the other advantages reaped by Bavaria from the Count's residence there, that of the cultivation and actual use of potatoes as an edible, will appear not a little extraordinary. It is, however, not the less true, that it was he who first overcame the prejudices of the people of that country against this root, that he enriched their agriculture, and enlarged their stock of provisions by its introduction. Invariably directing his attention to objects of general utility to his fellow-creatures, the Count also undertook a variety of experiments, with a view to the economy of food and fuel, the result of which were the soups and improved fire-places so well known by his name.

After paying a visit to England in 1795 and 1796, the Count finally quitted Bavaria, and returned to this country in 1799. He was for some years incessantly engaged in prosecuting his experiments on the construction of chimneys and the means of increasing the quantity of heat, which is tantamount to decreasing the consumption of fuel. After his improvements on fire-places had been adopted in the mansions of many distinguished individuals, he turned his attention towards the public establishments, and he had in a short time the satisfaction to know that there was scarcely a gentleman's house in England which was not better and more comfortably warmed by his new method. Scotland and Ireland soon followed the example, and the Count repaired to the capitals of both these portions of the empire, with a view to give effect to his beneficial schemes.

To his hints also the country was indebted for the establishment of numerous soup societies, which, during periods of scarcity, have contributed materially to alleviate the wants of the poor, not only in the metropolis, but throughout the whole kingdom.

If, however, the attention of Count Rumford was chiefly directed to the bodily comforts of his fellow-creatures, he was by no means unmindful of literature and the sciences. On the 12th of July, 1796, he transferred to the Royal Society of London, of which he was vice-president, and to whose Transactions he was upwards of 25 years a distinguished contributor, 1,000*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. consols, with a view that the interest be applied every two years as a premium to the author of the most important discovery or useful improvement which shall be made known to the public in any part of Europe, during the preceding two years, on heat or light; the preference to be always given to such discoveries as shall in the opinion of the president and council tend most to the benefit of mankind. To his active exertions also must be chiefly ascribed the foundation of the

Royal Institution, the model and parent of several other establishments of a similar nature, though on a less extensive scale, subsequently formed in the British metropolis.

The latter years of the life of this useful man and disinterested philanthropist were spent in France, in the cultivation of his favourite sciences, till death put a period to his labours, on Sunday, Aug. 21, 1814, at his country-seat at Auteuil, near Paris.

The literary productions of Count Rumford have obtained a wide circulation, having been translated into various languages, and are consequently well known. His papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*, chiefly on matters connected with the object of his beneficent investigations, were rather distinguished for the useful application of which they were susceptible, than for their number. His only distinct publication was a series of detached essays which appeared at different times since the year 1796, and now amount to eighteen, forming four octavo volumes. Such of our readers as may not possess this work, which comprises a vast mass of practical information, will not be displeased to find a sketch of its contents subjoined:—

Essay 1. Account of an Establishment for the Poor at Munich, together with a Detail of various Public Measures connected with that Institution, which have been adopted and carried into effect, for putting an end to Mendicity, and introducing Order and useful Industry among the more indigent of the Inhabitants of Bavaria.

2. Of the Fundamental Principles on which General Establishments for the Relief of the Poor may be formed in all Countries.

3. Of Food, and particularly of Feeding the Poor.

4. Of Chimney Fire-places, with Proposals for improving them to save Fuel; to render Dwelling houses more comfortable and salubrious; and effectually to prevent Chimneys from smoking.

5. A Short Account of Several Public Institutions lately formed in Bavaria.

6. On the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel.

7. Of the Propagation of Heat in Fluids.

8. Of the Propagation of Heat in Various Substances, being an Account of a number of New Experiments made with a View to the Investigation of the Causes of the Warmth of Natural and Artificial Clothing. (First published in the *Phil. Transactions*.)

9. An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Source of the Heat which is excited by Friction.

10. On the Construction of Kitchen Fire-places, and Kitchen Utensils, together with Remarks and Observations relating to

the various Processes of Cookery, and Proposals for improving that most useful Art.

11. Supplementary Observations concerning Chimney Fire-places.

12. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Rooms in Cold Weather.

13. Observations concerning the Salubrity of Warm Bathing, and the Principles on which Warm Baths should be constructed.

14. Supplementary Observations relating to the Management of Fires in Closed Fire-places.

15. Of the Use of Steam as a Vehicle for Transporting Heat from one Place to another.

16. Of the Management of Light in Illuminations; together with an Account of a new Portable Lamp.

17. An Inquiry concerning the Source of the Light which is manifested in the Combustion of Inflammable Bodies.

18. Of the Excellent Qualities of Coffee, and the Art of making it in perfection.

The title page to these Essays describes the author as Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor of State, and Lieutenant-General in the Service of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of Bavaria; Colonel of his Regiment of Artillery, and Commander-in-Chief of the General Staff of his Army; F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boic. Palat. et Amer. Soc.

The Count lost his wife before he quitted America. He has left one daughter, the issue of that union.

A French paper, the *Journal des Debats*, in announcing his death, paid the following just tribute to his merits:—"The natural philosophers of every country must admire his ingenious experiments on heat, light, combustion, steam, and numberless other subjects, respecting which he has greatly extended the limits of our knowledge. But what will shed superior lustre on his name, and render it dear to all the friends of humanity, are his investigations on the subject of the poor, mendicity, and political economy. The soups named after him will ever be a benefit to the indigent classes. How many persons have been relieved by them from the horrors of want! Who is ignorant of his numerous improvements in fire-places, boilers, and heating by steam? Who has not heard of his houses of industry, workhouses, and of the Royal Institution of London? Few men have ever had so just a claim to the regret of the learned bodies who did honour to themselves by numbering him among their members; of the poor, whose condition he ameliorated; in a word, of all classes of society, who will derive benefit from his useful labours."

Miscellany.

A DESCRIPTION, AND SOME SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY, OF THE GREAT OR GREENLAND WHALE.

Balæna Mysticetus, of Linnæus.

BY THE REV. W. BINGLEY.

Description.—These, the largest of all known animals, measure from 20 to 30 yards and upwards in length, and their weight has been known to exceed 300,000 pounds! When viewed from a little distance, they have the appearance of an almost shapeless mass; and it is only on approaching, and beholding them more attentively, that we can discover this mass to be an organized body. To a person who looks upon the under part of the whale, the shape appears not much unlike a shoemaker's last. Their thickness is nearly equal to one-fourth part of their length; so that this enormous animated mass is sometimes more than seven yards in height! The *head*, which is generally equal in bulk to one third of the whole animal, is so convex above as to resemble the segment of an immense sphere, having on the back part, but near its summit, an elevation, in which are situated the orifices of the two spiracles or spout-holes. The *jaws* are rounded in front: the lower jaw appears swollen underneath, and is broader across the middle than it is in length. No animal whatever has a *mouth* of such enormous size as this: it extends even as far back as the eyes, and almost to the base of the pectoral fins; or, as we should say of a quadruped, to the shoulders. When the *lips* are closed, they present a curve, in form not much unlike the letter S reversed, and placed horizontally. In an individual, about 70 feet in length, the mouth was sufficiently large to admit of two persons standing in it without stooping. The *tongue* sometimes measures 18 or 20 feet in length, and 9 or 10 in breadth: it is a soft spongy body, of white colour, spotted at the sides with black, rounded at the end, and so connected to the under jaw as not to be capable of much motion. The *gullet* for so huge an animal is very small, seldom exceeding the width of four or five inches. The *eyes*, which are situated a little way above the corners of the mouth, very near the pectoral fins, and consequently somewhat below the middle of the body, are particularly surprising for such an animal: they are so minute, that an observer is not able to discover them without some attention, since they scarcely exceed in size those of an ox; they are on a small convexity, by which, although the space from one to the other is frequently between 15 and 20 feet, the scope of vision is so much enlarged, that the animal is enabled to view objects which present themselves at some distance in front with both

its eyes at the same time. The eyes are protected by eyelids, but these have no eyelashes, and are so swollen with fatty matter, as in general to have very little motion. The external opening of the *ear* is likewise very small, and is merely an auditory hole. The *pectoral fins* are large, as is likewise the tail or *caudal fin*. In a whale that measured about 70 feet in length, the two lobes of the caudal fin extended upwards of 12 feet, or were equal to about one-sixth part of the whole length of the animal. The *skin* is very thick and strong, entirely destitute of hair, and always covered with an oily substance, which issues through the pores, and, when exposed to the rays of the sun, makes its surface appear almost as resplendent as that of polished metal.

The *colours* of these animals vary much in different individuals: some are entirely black; others are reddish or black above, and white beneath; others again variously mottled with black, or brown and white: they are said to be sometimes seen in the seas near Spitzbergen entirely white. The marks of the wounds they receive almost always become white spots.

It has been already observed, that the mouth of the great whale is of enormous size. This is destitute of teeth, and, for the purpose of catching and securing food has, attached to the upper jaw, a horny kind of substance, well known in commerce by the name of *whalebone*. It is there arranged in thin laminae or blades, some of them of considerable length and breadth, and in several rows, encompassing the outer skirts of the jaw like the teeth in other animals: they stand parallel to each other, having one edge towards the circumference of the mouth, and the other towards the centre or cavity, and are very different in size in different parts of the mouth; since the upper jaw does not extend parallel with the under one, but makes an arch, the semidiameter of which is about one-fourth part of the length of the jaw. The outer row is composed of the longest blades, and these are in proportion to the different distances between the two jaws,—some being 14 or 15 feet long, and 12 or 15 inches broad, but towards the anterior and posterior part of the mouth they are very thick. They rise for half a foot or more, nearly of equal breadth, and afterwards shelve off from their inner side until they come almost to a point at the outer. The exterior of the inner rows are the longest, corresponding at the termination of the declivity of the outer, and becoming shorter and shorter till they scarcely rise above the gum. The inner rows are more close than the outer, and rise almost perpendicularly from the gum, being longitudinally straight, and have less of the declivity than the outer. The blades of the outer row laterally are not quite flat, but make a serpentine line: the outer edge is thicker than the inner. All round the line made by

their outer edges runs a small white beard, which is formed along with the whalebone, and wears down with it. The smaller plates are nearly of an equal thickness upon both edges. In all of them the termination is in a fringe of a kind of hair, as if the blade were split into innumerable small fibres; the exterior ones being longer and more strong than the others. The two sides of the mouth are furnished with these rows, meet nearly in a point at the front of the jaw, and spread or recede laterally from each other, as they pass backward.—There are generally about 350 blades on each side of the mouth; and of these, in the old animals, more than 200 are sufficiently large to be of use for commercial purposes.

History.—The great whales are those principally which are sought for in the northern seas, on account of the oil or blubber which their bodies yield, and the whalebone which is found in their mouths. The muscular powers of these animals are such, that they have been said to move through the water at the rate of more than thirty feet in a second. When near the surface they leave behind them a track or wake, like that made by a large vessel under full sail. It has been calculated that, allowing one of these animals to swim at this rate, and straight forward, and even to repose for twelve hours every day, he might make a voyage round the world, in the line of the equator, in forty-seven days, and swim from pole to pole, along the meridian, in twenty-four days.

Notwithstanding this amazing strength and power, the natural disposition of the great whales appears to be peaceful and unoffending. They always endeavour to avoid an attack where it is possible for them to do so; but when wounded, they often plunge with such violence, and strike their tails upon the water with so much strength and fury, that it requires great care to prevent them from upsetting and sinking the boats.

It is stated that these animals, particularly during the breeding season, swim in pairs consisting of a male and female; and it is believed that the same pair will remain constant to each other for many years. The females seldom produce more than one, and never more than two young ones at a birth. These are nourished for about twelve months on milk supplied from teats situated at the under and posterior part of the body of the parent. This milk is, in most respects, like that of the cow, but it contains more cream, and a considerably greater quantity of nutritive matter.

With respect to the natural duration of life of these enormous creatures we are perfectly ignorant, and very probably shall ever continue to be so, since it is altogether impossible that human knowledge or experience should ever be able to develop it with any degree of accuracy. All circumstances considered, there

can, however, be little doubt that it extends to much more than a century, though we can scarcely admit the inference of M. de Buffon, that "if a carp has been known to live two centuries, a whale may live ten." The whale-fishers believe that they are able to form some judgment of the age of a whale by the length and appearance of the fibres or beards at the extremities of the blades of whalebone which border its mouth.

From the following account communicated to M. de La Cepede by the French vice-admiral, Pléville-le-Peley, it appears that these animals are possessed of some very delicate organs of perception.—"The whales, off the coast of Newfoundland, in pursuing the cod, the capelau, and mackarel, frequently interrupted the fishermen in their pursuits; and even sometimes compelled them to quit their station in the midst of their fishing. As I was one day with the fishermen the whales were seen at a distance, and we prepared to retreat; but as there was much putrid water in the hold of the vessel, which had proceeded from the great quantity of fish that we had caught, I ordered this to be previously thrown overboard. A little while afterwards we observed that all the whales were retiring, in consequence of which the boats were enabled to continue without molestation. I reflected on this circumstance, and fancied it possible that the putrid water might have driven them off. Some days afterwards I directed that all the boats should preserve this kind of water, and if the whales again approached, that it should all be thrown into the sea, the men being ready to cut their cables and escape if the animals continued to advance. This second attempt likewise succeeded admirably well. The same thing was afterwards twice or thrice repeated, and always with success, and I am now satisfied that it was this corrupted water alone which drove them off, and which they are able to perceive at a very great distance. This discovery (he continues) is certainly of great importance to all persons who fish here from boats."

The whales, as it is well known, spout water in great quantity from the spiracles or breathing-holes on the top of their head; but this is done more particularly, and much more forcibly, when they are wounded than at any other time. The noise with which it issues has been compared to the rushing of a cataract. This, and the sound of its falling into the sea, is said to be extremely alarming to all who hear it for the first time. It is audible to so vast a distance, that some have asserted it may be heard as far as the report of a cannon; and that the falling back of the water into the ocean sometimes communicates a motion, which is perceptible on the surface to the distance of more than a mile! The water emitted has a most offensive odour. This we find is particularly remarked in the voyage of the unfortu-

nate Perouse, when his vessels were surrounded by a troop of whales in the Bay of Monterey, off the north-western coast of America. Some of the animals were sufficiently bold to approach within the distance of half-pistol shot; and much of the spray fell on board the ships.

The quantity of food which is necessary for the subsistence of a whale must be great beyond calculation; and yet they live only on the smaller kinds of marine animals. Some of these, however, are so abundant in the seas which they inhabit, that they have only to open their mouth to catch several thousands of them at a time. They suck them in with the sea water, which they immediately afterwards eject by their spiracles. When the whales wander into seas that contain few of these animals, they are sometimes reduced to a very emaciated state. The seamen of the ship in which Captain Colnett sailed to the South Atlantic, caught a great whale in the torrid zone, near New Spain. It had scarcely oil enough to allow it to float when dead; and when this was taken out, the rest of the body sunk to the bottom almost like a stone.

The flesh of the whale is occasionally eaten by the different inhabitants of the extreme northern countries of Europe and America; but it is in general so coarse, and in other respects so unpalatable, that few of the southern Europeans could be induced to eat of it.

SALE OF THE ROXBURGH LIBRARY.

Tuesday, June 9th, 1812, was quite an epoch in bookselling; for at no time, and in no country, did books bring the prices at which they were knocked down, by Mr. Evans, at Roxburgh-house. The following are a few of the rarities sold on that day, extracted from the catalogue, with the prices at which they were sold. The total produce of this sale was above 23,000*l.*; the library cost the late duke under 5,000*l.*

No. 6292. "*Il Decameroni di Boccacio*, fol. M. C. edit. Prim. Venet. Valdarfer, 1471."

Of the extreme scarcity of this celebrated edition of the Decameron, it will perhaps be sufficient to say, that no other perfect copy is yet known to exist, after all the fruitless researches of more than three hundred years. It was bought by the Marquis of Blandford for 2260*l.* being the largest sum ever given for a single volume.

No. 6348. "*The Boke of the Fayt of Armes and Chyvalrye*, fol. blue turkey, gilt leaves, very rare. Caxton. 1479."

Bought by Mr. Nornaville for 336*l.*

No. 6349. "The very trew History of the valiant Knight Jason, fol. Russia, Andewarpe, by Gerard Leca, 1492."

Of this very rare edition no other copy is known. Bought by the Duke of Devonshire for 94*l.* 10*s.*

No. 6350. "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, by Roalue le Fevre, translated and printed by William Caxton, fol. B. M. Colens, 1473."

This matchless copy of the first book printed in the English language belonged to Elizabeth Gray, Queen of Edward IV.—Bought by the Duke of Devonshire for 1060*l.* 10*s.*

No. 6353. "The most Pytifull History of the noble Appolyn, King of Thyre, 4to. M. G. L. very rare. W. de Worde, 1519."

Bought by Mr. Nornaville for 115*l.* 10*s.*

No. 6360. "The History of Blanchardyn and the Princess Eglantyne, fol. red mor. Caxton."

Of this book there is no other copy known to exist; unfortunately it is imperfect at the end.—Bought by Earl Spencer for 215*l.* 5*s.*

No. 6361. "The right pleasaunt and goodlie Historye of the Four Sonnes of Aimon, fol. red mor. Caxton, 1554."

Bought by Mr. Heber for 55*l.*

No. 6376. "The Lyfe of Virgilius, with wood-cuts, rare, 4to."

Bought by the Marquis of Blandford for 54*l.* 12*s.*

No. 6377. "The Storye of Frederycke of Jenuen, with wood-cuts, 1518."

Bought by Mr. Triphook for 65*l.* 2*s.*

No. 6378. "The Story of Mary of Nemegen, with wood-cuts, 1518."

Bought by Mr. Triphook for 67*l.*

The day's sale amounted to 5,035*l.* 7*s.*

Earl Spencer was the competitor with the Marquis of Blandford, the fortunate purchaser, for the Decameron of Boccacio. The marquis proposed starting with five guineas, but Lord Spencer put it in at 100*l.* When the marquis bid the last 10*l.* Lord S. said, "I bow to you." The engagement was very fierce, and at its termination there was a general huzza! Presently after the marquis offered his hand to Lord S. saying, "We are good friends still?" His lordship replied, "Perfectly—indeed I am obliged to you." "So am I to you," said the marquis; "therefore the obligation is mutual." He said that it was his intention to have gone as far as 5,000*l.*—Before he was possessed of a copy of the same edition, but it wanted five leaves: "for which five leaves," as Lord S. observed "he might be said to have given 2,260*l.*"

It was not true, as was reported, that Mr. Nornaville was employed to purchase books at this sale for Bonaparte.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH OPIUM-EATER:

Being an Extract from the Life of a Scholar.

(Continued from p. 114.)

Soon after the period of the last incident I have recorded, I met, in Albemarle Street, a gentleman of his late Majesty's household. This gentleman had received hospitalities, on different occasions, from my family: and he challenged me upon the strength of my family likeness. I did not attempt any disguise: I answered his questions ingenuously,—and, on his pledging his word of honour that he would not betray me to my guardians, I gave him an address to my friend the Attorney's. The next day I received from him a 10*l.* Bank-note. The letter enclosing it was delivered with other letters of business to the Attorney: but, though his look and manner informed me that he suspected its contents, he gave it up to me honourably and without demur.

This present, from the particular service to which it was applied, leads me naturally to speak of the purpose which had allured me up to London, and which I had been (to use a forensic word) *soliciting* from the first day of my arrival in London, to that of my final departure.

In so mighty a world as London, it will surprise my readers that I should not have found some means of staving off the last extremities of penury: and it will strike them that two resources at least must have been open to me,—viz. either to seek assistance from the friends of my family, or to turn my youthful talents and attainments into some channel of pecuniary emolument. As to the first course, I may observe, generally, that what I dreaded beyond all other evils was the chance of being reclaimed by my guardians; not doubting that whatever power the law gave them would have been enforced against me to the utmost; that is, to the extremity of forcibly restoring me to the school which I had quitted: a restoration which as it would in my eyes have been a dishonour, even if submitted to voluntarily, could not fail, when extorted from me in contempt and defiance of my own wishes and efforts, to have been a humiliation worse to me than death, and which would indeed have terminated in death. I was, therefore, shy enough of applying for assistance even in those quarters where I was sure of receiving it—at the risk of furnishing my guardians with any clue for recovering me. But, as to London in particular, though, doubtless, my father had in his life-time had many friends there, yet (as ten years had passed since his death) I remembered few of them even by name: and never having seen London before, except once for a few hours, I knew not the address of even those few. To this mode of gaining help, therefore, in part the difficulty,

but much more the paramount fear which I have mentioned, habitually indisposed me. In regard to the other mode, I now feel half inclined to join my reader in wondering that I should have overlooked it. As a corrector of Greek proofs (if in no other way,) I might doubtless have gained enough for my slender wants. Such an office as this I could have discharged with an exemplary and punctual accuracy that would soon have gained me the confidence of my employers. But it must not be forgotten that, even for such an office as this, it was necessary that I should first of all have an introduction to some respectable publisher: and this I had no means of obtaining. To say the truth, however, it had never once occurred to me to think of literary labours as a source of profit. No mode sufficiently speedy of obtaining money had ever occurred to me, but that of borrowing it on the strength of my future claims and expectations. This mode I sought by every avenue to compass: and amongst other persons I applied to a Jew named D——.*

To this Jew, and to other advertising money-lenders (some of whom were, I believe, also Jews,) I had introduced myself with an account of my expectations; which account, on examining my father's will at Doctor's Commons, they had ascertained to be correct. The person there mentioned as the second son of ——, was found to have all the claims (or more than all) that I had stated: but one question still remained, which the faces of the Jews pretty significantly suggested,—was I that person? This doubt had never occurred to me as a possible one: I had rather feared, whenever my Jewish friends scrutinized me keenly, that I might be too well known to be that

* To this same Jew, by the way, some eighteen months afterwards, I applied again on the same business; and, dating at that time from a respectable college, I was fortunate enough to gain his serious attention to my proposals. My necessities had not arisen from any extravagance, or youthful levities (these my habits and the nature of my pleasures raised me far above), but simply from the vindictive malice of my guardian, who, when he found himself no longer able to prevent me from going to the university, had, as a parting token of his good nature, refused to sign an order for granting me a shilling beyond the allowance made to me at school—viz. 100*l.* per ann. Upon this sum it was, in my time, barely possible to have lived in college; and not possible to a man who, though above the paltry affectation of ostentatious disregard for money, and without any expensive tastes, confided nevertheless rather too much in servants, and did not delight in the petty details of minute economy. I soon, therefore, became embarrassed: and at length, after a most voluminous negotiation with the Jew, (some parts of which, if I had leisure to rehearse them, would greatly amuse my readers,) I was put in possession of the sum I asked for—on the 'regular' terms of paying the Jew seventeen and a half per cent. by way of annuity on all the money furnished; Israel, on his part, graciously resuming no more than about ninety guineas of the said money, on account of an attorney's bill, (for what services, to whom rendered, and when, whether at the siege of Jerusalem—at the building of the Second Temple—or on some earlier occasion, I have not yet been able to discover). How many perches this bill measured I really forget: but I still keep it in a cabinet of natural curiosities; and some time or other I believe I shall present it to the British Museum.

person—and that some scheme might be passing in their minds for entrapping me and selling me to my guardians. It was strange to me to find my own self *materialiter* considered (so I expressed it, for I doated on logical accuracy of distinctions,) accused, or at least suspected, of counterfeiting my own self, *formaliter* considered. However, to satisfy their scruples, I took the only course in my power. Whilst I was in Wales, I had received various letters from young friends: these I produced: for I carried them constantly in my pocket—being, indeed, by this time, almost the only relics of my personal incumbrances (excepting the clothes I wore) which I had not in one way or other disposed of. Most of these letters were from the Earl of —, who was at that time my chief (or rather only) confidential friend. These letters were dated from Eton. I had also some from the Marquis of —, his father, who, though absorbed in agricultural pursuits, yet having been an Etonian himself, and as good a scholar as a nobleman needs to be—still retained an affection for classical studies, and for youthful scholars. He had, accordingly, from the time that I was fifteen, corresponded with me; sometimes upon the great improvements which he had made, or was meditating, in the counties of M— and Sl— since I had been there; sometimes upon the merits of a Latin poet; at other times, suggesting subjects to me on which he wished me to write verses.

On reading the letters, one of my Jewish friends agreed to furnish two or three hundred pounds on my personal security—provided I could persuade the young Earl, who was, by the way, not older than myself, to guarantee the payment on our coming of age: the Jew's final object being, as I now suppose, not the trifling profit he could expect to make by me, but the prospect of establishing a connexion with my noble friend, whose immense expectations were well known to him. In pursuance of this proposal on the part of the Jew, about eight or nine days after I had received the 10*l*. I prepared to go down to Eton. Nearly 3*l*. of the money I had given to my money-lending friend, on his alleging that the stamps must be bought, in order that the writings might be preparing whilst I was away from London. I thought in my heart that he was lying; but I did not wish to give him any excuse for charging his own delays upon me. A smaller sum I had given to my friend the attorney (who was connected with the money lenders as their lawyer,) to which, indeed, he was intitled for his unfurnished lodgings. About fifteen shillings I had employed in re-establishing (though in a very humble way) my dress. Of the remainder I gave one quarter to Ann, meaning on my return to have divided with her whatever might remain. These arrangements made,—soon after six o'clock, on a dark winter evening,

I set off, accompanied by Ann, towards Piccadilly; for it was my intention to go down as far as Salt-hill on the Bath or Bristol Mail. Our course lay through a part of the town which has now all disappeared, so that I can no longer retrace its ancient boundaries: Swallow-street, I think it was called. Having time enough before us, however, we bore away to the left until we came into Golden-square: there, near the corner of Sher-rard-street, we sat down; not wishing to part in the tumult and blaze of Piccadilly. I had told her of my plans some time before: and I now assured her again that she should share in my good fortune, if I met with any; and that I would never forsake her, as soon as I had power to protect her. This I fully intended, as much from inclination as from a sense of duty: for, setting aside gratitude, which in any case must have made me her debtor for life, I loved her as affectionately as if she had been my sister: and at this moment, with seven-fold tenderness, from pity at witnessing her extreme dejection. I had, apparently, most reason for dejection, because I was leaving the saviour of my life: yet I, considering the shock my health had received, was cheerful and full of hope. She, on the contrary, who was parting with one who had had little means of serving her, except by kindness and brotherly treatment, was overcome by sorrow; so that, when I kissed her at our final farewell, she put her arms about my neck, and wept without speaking a word. I hoped to return in a week at farthest, and I agreed with her that on the fifth night from that, and every night afterwards, she should wait for me at six o'clock, near the bottom of Great Titchfield-street, which had been our customary haven, as it were, of rendezvous, to prevent our missing each other in the great Mediterranean of Oxford-street. This, and other measures of precaution I took: one only I forgot. She had either never told me, or (as a matter of no great interest) I had forgotten, her surname. It is a general practice, indeed, with girls of humble rank in her unhappy condition, not (as novel-reading women of higher pretensions) to style themselves—*Miss Douglass*, *Miss Montague*, &c. but simply by their Christian names, *Mary*, *Fane*, *Frances*, &c. Her surname, as the surest means of tracing her hereafter, I ought now to have inquired: but the truth is, having no reason to think that our meeting could, in consequence of a short interruption, be more difficult or uncertain than it had been for so many weeks, I had scarcely for a moment adverted to it as necessary, or placed it amongst my memoranda against this parting interview: and, my final anxieties being spent in comforting her with hopes, and in pressing upon her the necessity of getting some medicines for a violent cough and hoarseness with which she was troubled, I wholly forgot it until it was too late to recal her.

(*To be continued.*)

Science.

Compiled for the Saturday Magazine.

Extract from a French Work on Lime, Mortar, and Artificial Puzzolano.—Limestone varies greatly in quality. Those which approach to marble in purity, and consist almost entirely of carbonate of lime, are called *rich*; those on the contrary are called *meagre* which contain notable portions of sand or silex, alumine and iron. The former, when burned, slaked, and made into a paste, will retain its softness for ages under water, excluded from the air; but exposed to the air, it contracts a remarkable hardness by the double effect of desiccation and union with the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. It even becomes susceptible of a beautiful polish.

But the meagre limestones in general, treated in the same manner, and kept under water, harden in a few days, and at length form a kind of freestone, which can be acted upon or broken only by the pickaxe. Exposed to the air, it acquires a crumbly consistence, and will never admit of polish. From this circumstance, the lime which possesses the quality last mentioned, is called *hydraulic* lime. But some of the meagre limestones are unfit for hydraulic purposes, especially those which contain large particles of silex.

Puzzolanos are either natural or artificial. The natural is found in situations which have been acted upon by subterraneous heat. They all consist of silex, alumine, oxide of iron, and a little lime, the proportions of which vary greatly. Silex is always the predominating ingredient. The lime and iron are sometimes, though rarely, wanting. The scoria of forges and furnaces, broken pottery, and pulverized brick, or tile, are artificial substances analagous to puzzolanos.

There is one class of puzzolanos which dissolves readily in sulphuric acid, and abandons its silex, which immediately subsides. Others resist the action of this acid. If we mix in various proportions very rich lime, slaked in the usual way, with sand alone, or with a puzzolano which resists the action of sulphuric acid, we obtain a mortar, which, placed under pure water, remains always soft, or acquires, after a long time, only a feeble consistence. The same mortar, exposed to air, soon hardens by drying, but is always easily broken or pulverized.

But if the same experiment is made with a puzzolano readily decomposed by sulphuric acid, a mortar is obtained, which soon *sets* under water, and becomes gradually harder; but in air it does not acquire any great consistence, in consequence of its drying too rapidly.

Hydraulic lime presents phenomena nearly the reverse; that is to say, it furnishes good mortar when combined with sand

alone, or with puzzolano unaffected by acids; whilst very unsatisfactory results are obtained by employing it with substances which unite with rich or pure lime.

Since the quality of natural hydraulic lime depends only on the presence of a certain quality of clay or argile, combined by heat with calcareous mortar, it is natural to suppose, that in mixing clay in suitable proportions with a rich slaked lime, and submitting the mixture to heat, the same result might be obtained.

Experiments made upon a large scale, and in various places, have confirmed this opinion so fully, that it is now possible to fabricate almost every where, and at a very moderate price, artificial lime, superior to the natural.

Tropical Rains.—(Extract of a letter from M. Roussin, captain of a vessel, dated Cayenne, 28th of February, 1820.) You will perhaps learn with no inconsiderable interest, the following meteorological fact, the authenticity of which I am able to certify. From the 1st to the 24th of February, there fell upon the isle of Cayenne, 12 feet 7 inches of water.

This observation was made in the country, by a person of the highest veracity; and I assured myself, by exposing a vessel in the middle of my yard, that there fell in the city, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches of water between 8 in the evening and 6 in the morning, on the night of the 14th and 15th of this month. From these enormous rains, which have concurred with a very high tide, there has resulted an inundation, from which many plantations have much suffered. The oldest Creoles assure us, that within the memory of man, nothing equal to this has been seen.

Eruption of the Volcano of Goonong-Api.—M. Baumhamer, a Dutch resident at Banda, has transmitted details of the volcanic eruption of Goonong-Api, which took place on the 11th of June, 1820. This phenomena announced itself at half past 11 in the morning, in a frightful manner. At 2 o'clock a mass of red hot stones flew from the volcano with extraordinary force, and set on fire in their flight whatever they happened to reach. The shocks occasioned by the eruption were so great, and succeeded each other so rapidly, that the houses and even the ships felt the effect. The smoke and ashes vomited from the crater, soon obscured the region of the mountain, and even more distant places. The shocks increased towards evening, and the stones were carried to twice the height of the mountain, which appeared covered with torrents of fire. This spectacle became still more frightful by an earthquake, which happened in the evening, and by a violent hurricane, so that the whole population of Banda and of other islands, passed the night in agony; and at daybreak, all the ships in the harbour removed from the coast.

The eruption continued during the whole of the 12th. The smoke and ashes covered Neira and Louthoir as far as the middle of the park of Bogauw. The trees were almost buried in the sand, and the wells that were not covered, were filled up. The verdure was burned up, and the earth covered with ashes, which in its fall smothered many birds and quadrupeds. On the northwest of the mountain, a new opening was formed, from which stones issued as large as the habitations of Banda. According to Valentine, the mountain burned during five years from the eruption of 1690; and an old man, worthy of faith, asserts that the same thing took place from 1765 to 1775.

Variety.

CULPRIT.

It is universally known that our ancient proceedings in the courts were managed in the French language; and this will lead to an explanation of the word *culprit*, about which there has been a strange difference of opinion among law writers.

After reading the indictment, the prisoner at the bar is asked whether he is guilty or not guilty of the matter charged against him: if he answers not guilty, the clerk of arraigns replies *culprit*; which is said by some to be derived from *culp prist*, and *culp prist* from *culpabilist* and *presto*, signifying guilty already. This far-fetched interpretation is out of all character, and contrary to the spirit of the law, which supposes a prisoner innocent till his guilt is proved by the evidence of others, or his own confession. The word is clearly a corruption of the French *Qu'il paroît?* The officer of the court says, "Guilty or not guilty?" Now if the prisoner replies "guilty," and persists in so doing, his confession is recorded; but if he answers "not guilty," the officer says "Culprit," when he should rather say "Qu'il paroît?" *i. e.* make it appear, or let it appear; and it amounts to no more than this, that the prisoner has an opportunity and full liberty of manifesting his innocence.

Comines had been a subject, and had been long a favourite of the duke of Burgundy. Returning from the chase, he one day sat down before his prince, and jocosely ordered him to pull off his boots. It is not less improper than dangerous, to amuse one's self with a prince. The duke pulled off his boots, and dashed them in Comines' face, which bled freely. From that time he was mortified at the court of Burgundy by the nickname of *the booted head*. Comines felt the wound in his mind. He soon afterwards went over to the king of France. It was at that court he composed his Memoirs, in which his old pa-

tron, the duke of Burgundy, is represented as a monster of pride, of tyranny and cruelty. I am afraid that if we closely examine into the anecdotes of the writers of memoirs, we shall find that many, like Comines, have had the boot dashed in their face.

I am acquainted with a worthy gentleman, who has kept a journal for half a century. He can tell where he dined fifty years past, and accompany the information with no concise critique. When he takes one of these little volumes down, he applies to himself the observation of Martial, and says, he has learnt the art of living life twice over. The pleasures of memory are delicious; its objects must, however, be proportionate to the powers of vision, and a meagre or a smart dinner, is an object sufficiently delightful, or terrible, to give play to the recordatory organs of this diarist. I have remarked, however, one thing from his contemptible narrative. He resolved to distinguish the happy circumstances of his life in red ink. In looking over his Diaries, notwithstanding the obscurity of his situation, and the humility of his desires, I cannot find that his pen was often dipt in the crimson ink of felicity.

Dr. Johnson says of Pope: "From his attention to poetry he was never diverted. If conversation offered any thing that could be improved, he committed it to paper. If a thought, or perhaps an expression more happy than was common, rose to his mind, he was careful to write it; an independent distich was preserved, for an opportunity of insertion; and some little fragments have been found containing lines, or parts of lines, to be wrought up at some other time."

In the Aix la Chapelle Guide is a verbose description of the several paintings there, among which is the "*natural looks of poor souls in purgatory.*"

Sir Thomas Brown, (Vulgar Errors,) speaking of those bright omens, called letters in the candle, tells us, "They only indicate a moist and *pluvius* air, which hinders the *avolation* of the light and *favillous* particles, whereupon they settle upon *the snast.*" No explanation could be clearer: Sir Thomas was a learned man, and a man of genius, but a most affected writer. Again, the same author, in his *Religio Medici*, reasons and expresses himself thus: "That all flesh is grass, is not only metaphorically but literally true; for all those creatures we behold are but the herbs of the field, digested into flesh in them, or more remotely carnified in ourselves. Nay, further, *we are* what we all abhor, anthropophagi and cannibals, devourers not only of men but of ourselves; and that not only in an allegory but a positive truth: for all this mass of flesh which we behold

came in at our mouths; this frame we look upon hath been upon our trenchers; in brief, *we have devoured ourselves!*" Again, Sir Thomas, p. 153, *Religio Medici*, tells us, "I could digest a sallad gathered in a church-yard as well as in a garden." Now such a thing might be possible, but where is the necessity for declaring it? "Of death," he says, "I am not so much afraid as ashamed thereof; 'tis the very disgrace and ignominy of our natures, that in a moment it can so disfigure us, that our nearest friends, wife, and children, stand afraid and start at us;" then adding, "Not that I can accuse nature for playing the bungler in any part of me, or my own vicious life for contracting disease, whereby I might not call myself as wholesome a morsal for the worms as any."

Upon the Romish ceremony of extreme unction, we find the following remark in the *Beehive of the Romish church*, book 3. chap. ii. p. 232-3. "Whensoever any body lies a passing, so that there is no more hope of life in him, the prieste shal then anoynt him with holy oyle, blesse him with crosses, and coniure him with certaine wordes, and then hee can never come in hell: for all the divells will runne away from before the crosses lyke a dogge before a flitche of bacon, and therefore must hee take upp his lodging, eyther in the suburbes of hell or in purgatory, where hee shal have his househyre and fire-wood free, till such time as he (with soule masses and popes' pardons) have gotten a plotte of grounde in heauen too builde a house thereuppon, of merites and good woorkes."

The Reverend John Boraston condoling with Sir N. Herbert on the loss of his father, says, "The blessedness of our deare deceased relations *is handkerchief enough to dry our eyes.*"

When a Highland party of robbers was formed for an expedition against their neighbour's property, they and their friends prayed as earnestly to Heaven for success, as if they were engaged in the most laudable design. The constant petition of grace of the old Highland chieftains was delivered with great fervour, in these terms: "Lord! turn the world upside down, that Christians may make bread out of it." The plain English of this pious request was, that the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

Burton, in his *History of Ireland*, page 4, says, "It is recorded, in the ancient chronicles of this kingdom, that when the patriarch Noah threatened the people of the old world that vengeance would follow their wickedness, and thereupon built an ark, to convince them that the whole earth would be overflowed in a few years, the generality disregarded his admonitions; only Cesarea, Noah's *niece*, believing her uncle's pro-

phcey, got a ship, and, accompanied with three men and fifty women, resolved to find out some country never yet inhabited, but unspotted with vice; and, after sailing, and many dangers, they at length arrived in Ireland; but, within forty days after their landing, the deluge came, and swept away all these new inhabitants at once. This, they say, happened in the year after the creation of the world 1556, which was very wonderful, being long before the art of navigation was invented."

In the American war, it appears, by the parliamentary register, that, by the Hessian treaty, three wounded men shall be reckoned as one killed, and paid for accordingly, *i. e.* at the rate of £50, for the supposititious killed, or £13..6..8. if only wounded. This is computing by the scale of nine tailors making a man. A French scalp also cost £10, in the American war; but, by General Burgoyne's economy, the price was reduced to three dollars.

Chevreau, in his History of the World, tells us, that it was created the 6th of September, on a Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon.

Honest Manton wrote one hundred and nineteen sermons on the 119th Psalm!

A Scottish pound is but twenty pence; so that a girl's fortune of some thousand *pounds* sinks wonderfully after so fine a sound. Perhaps this made the wit complain, who, inveighing against the Scotch, wrote

How dare these rogues pretend to sense,
Whose pound has only twenty pence?

But Ray has gone to the *ne plus ultra*; for, in his Itinerary, he gives the fractional parts of a Scottish *penny*.

In the course of last summer there have been erected in Paris upwards of 1000 new buildings, including the Opera-house and two minor Theatres.

Munito, the celebrated learned dog, was recently sold to an English gentleman in Paris, for the sum of 1000 francs.

Miss Joanna Baillie has, we hear, been altering her Tragedy of *De Montfort*, to fit it for representation at Drury-Lane, with Kean as the hero.

Spallanzani makes a most terrific calculation. He finds that the spermatic particle of a toad, designed to fecundate a tadpole, has the 2,994,687,500th part of a grain!

A few days since, Mr. C. R. Leslie, a native of America, so advantageously known to the British public by his tasteful pictures of Sir Roger de Coverley, May-day Games, Anne Page, &c. &c., was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy.

[English Paper.]

Poetry.

GO, LET ME WEEP.

Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
 When he who sheds them, inly feels
 Some lingering stain of early years,
 Effac'd by every drop that steals.
 The fruitless showers of worldly wo
 Fall dark to earth and never rise;
 While tears that from repentance flow,
 In bright exhalament reach the skies.
 Go, let me weep! there's bliss in tears,
 When he who sheds them, inly feels
 Some lingering stain of early years,
 Effac'd by every drop that steals.

Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew,
 More idly than the summer's wind,
 And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
 But left no trace of sweets behind,—
 The warmest sigh that pleasure heaves,
 Is cold, is faint, to those that swell
 The heart, where pure repentance grieves
 O'er hours of pleasure lov'd too well!
 Leave me to sigh o'er hours that flew
 More idly than the summer's wind,
 And, while they pass'd, a fragrance threw,
 But left no trace of sweets behind.

A SONG OF ROMANCE.

Oh! come to my slumber
 Sweet dreams of my love,
 I have hung the charmed wreath
 My soft pillow above.

The roses are linked
 In a chain pure and white;
 And the rose leaves are wet
 With the dew drops of night.

The moon was on high
 As I gather'd each flower;
 The dew that then falls
 Has a magical power.

The Spirit of slumber
 Those roses has blest;
 And sweet are the visions
 They'll bring to my rest.

Be their spell on my soul,
 So they let me but see
 His dark eyes flash in love
 And his smile glance on me.

Let sleep bring the image
 Of him far away;
 'Tis worth all the tears
 I shed for him by day.

I have hung the charmed wreath
 My soft pillow above;
 Then come to my slumber,
 Sweet dreams of my love!

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ADDRESS OF THE LONDON PUBLISHERS.

At the commencement of their second year, the Proprietors feel called upon to express their obligations to their numerous Subscribers for the very distinguished favour with which their efforts have already been honoured, and which has afforded the most incontrovertible proofs, that the plan they adopted was in strict unison with the liberality of the age, and its present widely-extended literary taste. Thus encouraged, they are authorized to state, that the utmost efforts of the Editor will continue to be directed to the general amusement and information, aided by his extensive circle of contributors, within which may be ranked names of the first celebrity in the Republic of Letters. The following are the subjects of a few of the interesting Papers, with which their forthcoming Numbers will be enriched:—

1. The continuation of Lectures on Poetry, by the Editor.
2. The Letters of Don Leucadio Doblado, which are acknowledged to contain the best and most interesting Accounts of Spain, its Manners, Systems of Education, &c. ever published in England.
3. A Series of Essays on the History of the Middle Ages, communicated by the celebrated Sismondi.
4. Original Essays, entitled Table Talk, by the well-known author of the volume lately published under that title.
5. Letters on England, from the unpublished Manuscripts of a French Traveller, containing very Original Observations on the Country, present state of Society and Manners, the Literature, Fine Arts, Drama, &c.
6. National Popular Tales and Traditions.
7. The Journal of a Tourist.—8. Modern Pilgrimages.
9. Popular Essays on the Preservation of Health, by an Eminent Physician.
10. Essays of the Author of Jonathan Kentucky's Journal.
11. Articles on German and Spanish Literature, with Translations.
12. Remarks on French Writers.
13. Milk and Honey, or the Land of Promise, a Series of Humorous Poetical Epistles from a British Emigrant.
14. On Music, by a distinguished Amateur.
15. Letters on a Swiss Tour.—16. Grimm's Ghost.
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19. On the State of Religion in the Highlands of Scotland.
20. Letters of Montaigne the Younger.
21. Extracts from the Memoirs of Cazanova, with Anecdotes of Distinguished Characters of the last Century.
22. Letters from the New Colony at the Cape of Good Hope.
23. Essays on Subjects of Art.—24. Oxford and Cambridge Papers.

The New Monthly Magazine is regularly republished, immediately upon its arrival from London, by E. LITTELL, No. 74, South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, New York.—By either of whom Orders for the current Numbers, or for the past year, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Payment, in advance, is expected from Subscribers in the country.
February, 1822.

Presbyterian Magazine,

EDITED BY

WILLIAM NEILL, D.D.

WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A NUMBER OF LITERARY GENTLEMEN:

Published by E. Littell, 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, and R. Norris Henry, 97 Pearl Street, New York:

WAS BEGUN JANUARY, 1821.

The utility of periodical works, exhibiting the doctrines and urging the duties of Christianity, has been fully ascertained by experience, and admitted, generally, by the friends of truth and good morals. The great body of the people, in any community, cannot, from the nature of their occupations, be expected to read voluminous writings: yet, reading is one of the most natural and effectual means of getting useful knowledge. A work, therefore, which is furnished in numbers, issued monthly, containing sound doctrine, religious intelligence in a condensed form, and occasional notices of institutions and publications which have an influence on religion and morality, affords great advantages to persons whose employments, or professional duties, allow them but little time for general reading. Such a work should, if possible, be in every family. It would be a cheap and constant source of information; it would cherish in young people, particularly, a taste for mental and religious improvement, and employ, profitably, many a leisure hour, which would, otherwise, be spent in idleness or dissipation. Such a work the PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE is designed to be. It is not intended to be a controversial work. Its conductors will be happy to co-operate with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity. Its pages will, nevertheless, be fearlessly devoted to the maintenance of the doctrines of grace; and, as occasion may require, to the vindication of the Presbyterian system of church order.

The materials of the work will, in general, be arranged under the following heads, viz.

1. Religious communications, including essays on doctrinal subjects; church history and government; the nature and design of gospel ordinances; religious biography; biblical criticism; illustrations of prophecy, and evidences of the truth of Christianity.

2. Reviews: in which it will be the aim of the reviewers, to distinguish the precious from the vile, and defend the truth, as it is in Jesus, from the assaults of error.

3. Religious intelligence: such as well attested accounts of revivals of religion; with some notices of institutions likely to subserve the cause of Christianity; and, so far as practicable, a synopsis of what may be doing for the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

4. Selected pieces of approved poetry on religious subjects.

5. A select list of new publications.

6. An obituary.

It is published every month, in numbers of 48 pages. Price three dollars a year, for which two dollars and a half in advance will be received in full. The proceeds of the work, after defraying its necessary expenses, are to be given to "The United Foreign Missionary Society," or to such other charitable institution as may be judged most useful.

N. B.—All communications are to be addressed to the publishers, and it is particularly requested that they may be sent free of expense.

The Journal of Foreign Medical Science and Literature;

Being a continuation of the Eclectic Repertory.

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL EMLÉN, JUN. M.D. and

WILLIAM PRICE, M.D.

ONE OF THE SURGEONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

This Journal having recently undergone some change in the editorial department, and fallen into the hands of new publishers, it has been thought a suitable period to enlarge its size, and to solicit new subscriptions for the work. It has, therefore, been determined to commence a *New Series*, with a *new title*, with the first of the year 1821, and at the close of the 10th volume of the first series.

Of all the means which have been devised to disseminate information, that of a Periodical Journal is, perhaps, the best adapted. The utility of such publications

is, indeed, very decisively evinced by the encouragement which they receive among every people at all distinguished by an attachment to letters. It is, however, in the United States, where access to the stores of learning is impeded by peculiar obstacles, that they seem to be more especially required, and to hold out the greatest advantages. Easy of circulation, they reach the remotest portions of our wide spread territory, and open at a very moderate expense, a source of amusement and instruction which to many would otherwise be denied.

As its title indicates, the Journal now offered to the patronage of the Public, will be conducted entirely on the principle of *Selection*. The leading feature of the plan, more distinctly enunciated, is to present at stated intervals, a sort of Synopsis of the Foreign Magazines, Journals, and Reviews, appropriated to Medicine and its kindred Sciences.

No one will doubt the importance of this design, who is conversant with the periodical works of Europe. As is incident to such publications, the matter which they contain is altogether of a mixed nature, and of merits the most unequal. They are a vast field, where golden wheat is too often choked by useless or pernicious tares, and where it imports us like the prudent husbandman, to reject the one, and hoard the other. These publications are, moreover, at this time so numerous, so costly, and so difficult to be procured, that really they can only be consulted by a large majority of the cultivators of science in the United States, through a medium somewhat similar to the one now proposed. It is therefore meant to give an extract so copious of their contents, as not only to exhibit the progress of the Physical Sciences abroad, but to do away, in a great degree, the necessity of recurring to the works themselves.

The contents of the Journal will be arranged under the divisions of

1. Selected Papers.
2. Selected Reviews.
3. Medical and Philosophical Intelligence.
4. List of New Publications.

The work will be published in quarterly numbers in January, April, July, and October, each to contain 180 pages, with occasional engravings. Price four dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the first number of each volume.

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Saturday Magazine,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF

Selections from the most celebrated British Reviews, Magazines, and Scientific Journals.

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☞ Subscribers not resident in town to pay *in advance*, or to forward a satisfactory reference to some one in Philadelphia or New York. To all who comply with these conditions, the magazine will be regularly sent, every Saturday, by mail, by *E. Littell*, 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia, or *R. Norris Henry*, New York.